protection to the workers in the unorganised sector. The Commission is required to make its recommendations within 24 months from the date of notification, i.e. by 15.10.2001.

Children as domestic help

4932. SHRI NANA DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 3600 given in Rajya Sabha on the 27th April, 2000 and state:

(a) whether Government do consider that the media can lead a helping hand in the task of eradicating child labourl from the country by creating awareness from the masses; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MUNI LALL): (a) and (b) Awareness generation, including through media is an important component of the strategy for elimination of child labour. During the year 1995-96 over Rs. 650 lakh were released to 133 child labour endemic districts for generating awareness against child labour. As a part of the media Campaign against child labour, funds have been released to the Directorate of Audio Visual Publicity (DAVP), Song and Drama Division and Directorate of Field Publicity, during the year 1998-99 and 1999- 2000. The media strategy aims at harnessing all forms of media folk, print as well as electronic, to constructive action, in both rural and urban areas.

Rehabilitation of children engaged in Hazardous Industry

4933. SHRI ABANI ROY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Government fails to keep promise on child labour rehabilitation" as reported in The Hindustan Times dated 4th April, 2000;

(b) if so, Government have failed to rehabilitate lakhs of children who are working in hazardous jobs;

(c) whether Government have not adopted any systematic integrative approach of rehabilitation of child workers; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MUNI LALL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) Government of India has been implementing two schemes for rehabilitation of children withdrawn from work, namely the scheme of National Child Labour Project (NCLPs) and the scheme of Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organisation's. In its meeting held on 20.01.99 Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) approved the continuance of the scheme of NCLPs for the duration of the Ninth Plan and expansion of the number of projects to 100. At present 92 NCLPs are in operation in 10 child labour endemic states for rehabilitation of 1.9 lakh children working in hazardous occupations. Projects are also being implemented by Voluntary Agencies under the Grant-in-Aid scheme of the Ministry. Child labour is a socio-economic problem which heeds sustained efforts over a long period of time. Considering the nature and magnitude of the problem and the constraint of resources, a gradual, progressive and sequential approach has been adopted for withdrawal of children from work and their rehabilitation.

Fight against adverse impact of liberalisation

4934. SHRI RAMACHANDRAIAH RUMANDLA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work federation trade unions propose to fight the adverse impact of liberalisation and globalization in developing countries;

(b) if so, the views expressed by the Indian representatives in this regard; and

(c) the views expressed for lifting of economic blockade against India, Iraq, China, etc. and payment of compensation for suffering on account of illegal and arbitrary measures by big military powers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MUNI LALL): (a) and (b) The 14th World Congress of Trade Union held at New Delhi from 23rd to 28th March, 2000 generally cautioned the trade unions and the people against the adverse impact of liberalisation and globalisation, expecially in developing countries. There was no representation from the Indian Government in the Congress whereas many Trade Union Organisations of India participated.

(c) The Conference condemned the blockage, sanctions, economic pressures and boycotts as economic aggression and attempts at political